

ALLIES CRUSHING IN THE GERMAN LINES

HEAVY GUNS ARE POUNDING HUNS FROM ALL SIDES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, Aug. 2, by The Associated Press.—The whole American line moved forward today while the armies along the flank from Soissons to Rheims pressed hard against the sides of the German salient. Their gains were made almost without resistance.

Hammered as they have been for days, the Germans withdrew during the night so that when the Americans, who were supported on their right and left by the French, started early this morning they did not encounter the usual machine gun fire.

Allies Resume Offensive.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Allied troops celebrated the fourth anniversary of the war by a victorious resumption of the offensive.

The ground won yesterday north of the Ourcq has considerable value. It is a long spur six hundred feet high forming the watershed between the Crise and the Ourcq and is a valuable point.

As a consequence, the Allies can now maneuver safely in the Ourcq region. In addition they have a view behind the great Hartennes plateau where the enemy still clings along the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and that strong position, difficult of attack frontally, can now be turned from the north through Villetfontaine and from the south by way of Hill 205.

The Allies also gained an important advantage on the left in the capture of Meunier wood, by the Americans giving them a position, which, according to Henri Bidou, is the key-stone of the whole German line in the center.

Entire Ridge Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Yesterday's Franco-British attack on the westerly side of the Marne salient was on a front of five miles and penetrated to a maximum depth of three miles, according to news received today. It resulted in the capture of the entire ridge which forms the watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne, the advances indicate.

The French also captured the entire Meunier wood, on the line to the west of Goussancourt at about the center of the salient.

The advance by the Allies along the western side of the salient is described as extremely important—possibly the most important thing the Allies have accomplished since the Germans repulsed from the Marne.

The importance of the victory lies in the fact that the new Allied positions command the whole area to the northward and take, in flank and rear, the entire western gate through which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery.

Goussancourt itself has been taken by the French, the advances add.

The capture of the important ground on the heights to the westerly side of the line also means that the Germans will not be able to retire in an ordinary leisurely way and that they probably will have to go beyond the river Vesle in their retreat.

The situation is considered as extraordinarily good, being described in the advances as the turning point of the summer campaign and possibly of the whole war.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—On the battlefield north of the Marne the French troops during the night continued to press back the Germans farther toward the Vesle, says the official statement from the war office today.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British have carried out raids at Festubert, northwest of Lens, and at Albert, in the Picardy sector, and have captured several prisoners, according to a statement issued by the war office today. The German artillery, the statement says has shown increased activity south of the Somme and south of Ypres, while it has been active north of Bethune and east of Hazebrouck in the Lys sector.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 2, by The Associated Press.—The important town of Ville-en-Tardenois, on the easterly side of the Marne salient, has been encircled by the Allied forces.

The French are continuing to advance and have taken additional towns and villages at various parts of the front between Soissons and Rheims.

The enemy is resisting desperately, and losing prisoners.

(By The Associated Press.)
Crushing in the German lines north of the Ourcq river, the allies on Thursday carried their front northeast from their positions between Hartennes and Fere-en-Tardenois.
The exact location of the new line is not given but it is said that allies have established themselves, on the high ridges between Ourcq and the Aisne and dominate the whole western section of the battle area.
The attack, over a five mile front, penetrated to an extreme depth of three miles, it was reported Thursday night that the allies are within five

miles of Bazoches, an important German railroad, center within five miles of Bazoches, an important German railroad center on the Vesle river which agrees with this morning's report of the advance, to the northeast of Bazoches, the approximate center of the line of attack on Thursday.
Further east and south the allies have captured the village of Cierges, after a sanguinary struggle.
In the center Goussancourt has been captured and the northern edges of Meunier wood have been cleared of Germans. This marks an advance of a mile and three-quarters. Nothing is said of the fate of the Germans at St. Gemme, at the tip of the salient, but it is assumed that they have retreated.
Further toward Rheims dispatches indicate that the important town of Ville-en-Tardenois has been surrounded by the allied advance.
Advice reaching London says the success of the allies on the western side of the line is the most important accomplishment since the German retreat from the Marne. The view taken is that the advance on Thursday was the turning point of the campaign and possibly of the whole war.
While reports received in this country have not shown the ground for this view, it seems clear that the German retreat must be continued if the enemy is to escape a terrible pounding from the allies' heavy guns.
On the British front there have been raiding operations with the German artillery quite active in various sectors.

Morning Review of War Situation.
(By The Associated Press.)
Allied troops have made substantial gains on either side of Fere-en-Tardenois. Pierce fighting continues, with the enemy being forced back steadily.
West of Fere the salient has been widened while east and southeast the Germans in the pocket between Serzy and Romney are in a fair way to being surrounded.
Violent combats marked the Allied forward movement. The Germans used every natural advantage and had protected their positions with barbed wire and hundreds of machine guns.
Seven hundred prisoners were captured by the French, British and Americans, bringing the total for the second Marne battle to over 34,000.
Between the Ourcq and Plessier and Hulleau, west of Fere, British and French troops captured Cramoisselle and Cramoisselle and are approaching the hills at the headwaters of the Crise. From their new positions they outflank the German line northward to Soissons. They also threaten the strong enemy position in the woods north of Fere.
German Begin Retreat.
It is reported unofficially that the Germans have begun a retreat from Lunoy two miles north of Grand Rozoy.
East and southeast of Fere, American and French troops carried the burden of the day as successfully as their comrades to the west.
The Americans, in desperate hand-to-hand fighting, advanced northeastward from Serzy almost to Cambry and eastward from Serzy to the Meunier wood, the northern part of which they occupied. French troops gained Cierges west of Meunier wood and pressed on, capturing the entire wood.
Apparently the German crown prince has resolved to hold his present line at all costs. Reports from the battle zone say the Germans are fighting to the bitter end. The crown prince also seems to have made every effort to organize his defenses.
Allies Continue Progress.
Notwithstanding this resistance, the Allies continue to progress in the center of the pocket. General Foch's policy seems to be to hammer at vulnerable points and thus ease the way for gains on adjacent sectors.
Only the artillery has been active elsewhere on the western front, the Germans seemingly paying all their attention to the Marne battlefield.
The aerial fighting on the British front has been heavy for the past few days. Wednesday British airmen accounted for thirty-five enemy machines, twenty-six of which were destroyed. The British lost four.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Reuter's correspondent on the American front telegraphing Thursday night says:
"There may be some danger of disappointment arising from certain flamboyant accounts of tremendous effort with little headway. Although no praise is too high for the way the Americans are fighting, that fighting does not suggest hurrying up of the allied command to reach a particular destination.
"If the commander's purpose required speed, more guns would be needed, for by comparison with past fighting, the present operations might be called gunless so large has the role of the infantry been. It has been bitter as possible and the Americans have won imperishable laurels. The scale of fighting would not entitle one to expect greater progress from it."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The arrest of Maxim Gorky, the Russian author and revolutionary, has been ordered by an investigating commission of the soviet government, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Express reports that Gorky's paper has been suppressed permanently.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The city of Seattle was authorized today by the capital issues committee to sell \$5,500,000 in bonds for the construction of hydro-electric plants on the Skagit river to serve war industries. The project had been reported adversely by the capital issues committee of the San Francisco federal reserve bank but was brought before the national committee here on appeal by Mayor Hanson and other Seattle officials and President Wilson's interests was enlisted.
The municipality is permitted to sell \$1,500,000 of bonds this calendar year and \$1,000,000 every six months thereafter until the entire amount is floated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Standardization and classification of all dental schools in the United States to conform to the government war requirements is being made by the Dental Educational Council of America which closed a two days' session today.
The council is composed of five members each from the National Dental Association, the National Association of Dental Examiners and the National Dental Faculties association, who are acting in co-operation with representatives of the government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Flour prices for Pacific Coast mills were announced today by the food administration as follows:
Portland, Ore., \$9.95; San Francisco, \$10.15; Los Angeles, \$10.35; San Diego, Calif., \$10.27 a barrel. Schedules have been furnished to more than 7,500 mills. The price fixing is in line with the food administration's policy to control flour milling profits during the present crop year.

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AMERICANS IN BITTER FIGHTS

Slow, Bad Business for Troops Fighting in the Open Field.

MIXED HUN DIVISIONS

Enemy Battles to Death in Vain Endeavor to Defeat Yankees.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Fighting of the most bitter nature marked the American advance east and southeast of Serzy on Thursday, says Reuter's correspondent on the American front.

Bellevue farm, north of Cierges, was the German strong point and their gun nests about it were concealed cleverly in the ripening wheat.

"This kind of fighting," the correspondent continues, "is slow business and bad business for the side that tries to hurry it unless it has an overwhelming power of guns and, in this open fighting, guns cannot be concentrated as they are for trench attacks."

"Two divisions opposed to the Americans were the 20th Jaeger division which seemed to be composed of stout fellows from various German states, and the 216th which was brought from Kemmel on the British front in Flanders. They did not appear to be such good material as the other divisions. One youngster of nineteen said he had been a year in service, but that this was his first fight. He avowed with tears that he did not like it. Other prisoners being asked why the Americans were beating them, replied:

Americans Well Fed.

"The Americans have good food in their stomachs, while the Germans only have poor stuff that no one could fight upon."

"Not far from this point a somewhat pathetic group was found. There were five Germans and an officer on one side of it and four Americans on the other. It had been a fight to the finish and the last American to survive had thrust his bayonet downward into the earth to signify that he was the last one to see it through."

Meanwhile the fighting had been proceeding between Serzy and Seringes with much of the old bitterness. The fashion in which the enemy met the American infantry attack showed he had no intention of retiring unless compelled by superior forces.

"Prisoners from the 20th division declare that their orders were to hold the line at all costs especially at Hill 204 (northwest of Seringes). They seemed to have little doubt that there is no lack of troops behind them."

FLOUR PRICES ARE DECIDED

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Seattle to Issue \$5,500,000 Bonds For Big Plants

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PREMIER'S PLAN NOT IN FAVOR

Sharp Dissent to Lloyd George's Threat to Use Economic Reprisals.

COMPARE WILSON

English Press Believes American Policy Will Be the Better One.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sharp dissent to the threat of Premier David Lloyd George to use the economic weapon against Germany after the war, as outlined by the premier to the National Union of Manufacturers yesterday, is expressed by the Liberal press.

Quoting the phrase "the longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe," used by Mr. Lloyd George, the Chronicle says:

"We doubt very much whether that is how President Wilson views the question. It is certainly not the view of American opinion generally. The Americans do not wish such a weapon wielded with a vindictive purpose for any fixed period after the war. It will not be possible to carry out both the American policy and Lloyd George's policy."

American Policy Hopeful

"The American suggestion is full of hope and help in the pursuit of ultimate permanent world peace. That of Lloyd George is quite the opposite tendency."

The Daily News says:
"It is idle for Lloyd George to maintain that the spirit underlying a league of nations is reconcilable with the spirit underlying and inspiring the protective tariff."

Conservative papers, on the other hand, generally endorse the premier's address, although some accuse him of being indefinite.

Economic Reprisals Feared

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1.—Fear that the adoption of economic weapons after the war might endanger the proposed league of nations was expressed by James H. Thomas, labor M. P. for Derby, in the house of commons today during a discussion of such a league.

Foreign Secretary Balfour complained that he had heard no really practical suggestions from members for the attainment of the objects in view nor any indication where an international police force to enforce contracts between nations could be found.

Unquestionably, he continued, a league of nations could not afford to deprive its armory of economic weapons. It is perfectly true that the economic weapon is capable of misuse, as witnesses, Germany's policy in Russia, but he saw no sign of any country consenting to abandon the employment of tariffs if it considered them necessary.

Mr. Balfour also contended that universal disarmament only was possible if it could be proved that the new international agreement had machinery for keeping the world peace successfully.

War Costly and Brutal

"The last four years," continued the foreign secretary, "have convinced me that war is a very costly, bloody and brutal thing, but not that it is a thing to be thrust aside."

"Frankly, looking around the world, I see the greatest of nations quite as ready to quarrel with each other as the most ambitious of their predecessors."

Lord Robert Cecil, under-secretary for foreign affairs, urged that the conditions of peace ought to be made more favorable to those nations prepared to enter a league. He thought the question should be considered fully in all its aspects and a scheme put into operation immediately after the war if there was any prospect of its adoption, because a few years' delay would, with the shortness of people's memories, result in the cooling of present enthusiasm. The difficulties in the way of establishing such a league were so serious, he added, that only by the united efforts of all men of good will could it be put into execution.

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Yankee Soldier Outwits Hun in Deadly Grapple

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A little American "a shrimp of a man"—outwitted a huge German in a deadly grapple on the Marne battlefield, says Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters.

The German was about to finish the American with his bayonet. The American grabbed a grenade from his belt, loosened the safety catch and thrust the grenade into the German's pocket. There was not much left of the German.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The \$500,000 block of certificates of indebtedness, subscriptions to which closed two days ago, was oversubscribed \$84,750,000, making the total of certificates now outstanding in anticipation of the fourth Liberty loan \$2,183,835,000.

RECRUITING WOMEN FOR WAR WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA



Recruiting women war workers for South America is the mission of Miss Elisa Cortez, Y. W. C. A. worker of Buenos Aires, now in the United States.
That South American women, as is true of the women in this country, have been crowded into new occupations owing to the war, is the message of Miss Cortez, who declares that this is a crucial time for women in that country.

GERMAN ARMIES ON THE RETREAT

Withdrawal to the Vesle Believed in Full Swing—Enemy Hurdled Back.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German armies apparently are again on the retreat in the Aisne-Marne salient. The American thrust in the center of the line at Seringes already has given results.

The Paris statement tonight showed that the allied forces had leaped forward on the German flanks on both sides, indicating to observers here that the withdrawal to the Vesle was in full swing.

Crack Divisions Fought to Death.

This has been expected by officers here since the American divisions outflanked crack German divisions in terrific conflicts which began Saturday. The enemy made every effort to hurl the Americans back across the Ourcq but he failed. His picked troops fought to the death, reports from all sides indicate, but the fierce attack of the Americans was not to be denied and the positions which broke the back of the German line on this front were consolidated.

With magnificent gallantry British and French forces took full advantage of the situation. The enemy was hurled off Chalmont-Butte in a dashing assault by Franco-British units and the American thrust also hammered at his line. Tonight's report shows that it was made untenable and that Franco-British units and to the east the French also hammered at his line. Tonight's report shows that it was made untenable and that French and British have made rapid progress in exploiting the success.

The fact that 600 prisoners were taken in one part of the action indicated that the retreat was for the last few days. This was viewed as further evidence that the enemy was withdrawing under pressure and gave new hopes that his lines along the Vesle would not be fully prepared when the allies arrive before them.

Best Troops of No Avail.

Aside from the gains in territory made in the allied counter-drive, officers believe it has already served its greatest purpose in proving to the German army that it is not invincible. His best troops have been thrown in recklessly and fought with utter heroism without avail.

It is a new lesson for the German army, many officers say. There is no thought that it will sap the morale of the enemy forces, but filtering back through the fighting men to the people at home will give a new conception, it is said—a feeling that Germany's best is not sufficient for the task it has set itself.

FRANCIS LEAVES FOR MURMANSK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Ambassador Francis and the heads of the British, French and Italian diplomatic missions who recently arrived at Kandalakha, Russian Lapland, from Volozda, left that place on July 30 for Murmansk on the Arctic ocean. The state department was so informed in a cablegram received today from Mr. Francis.

PRaise OF U. S. TROOPS

French Sixth Corps Commander Pays Americans Fine Tribute.

BRAVE AND EFFICIENT

Glorious Place Forecast in Farewell to Rainbow Division.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Tribute to the valor and fighting efficiency of the Forty-second (Rainbow) division of the American army by General Dupont, commanding the French Sixth army corps in Lorraine to which the Forty-second was attached until the middle of last June, is contained in general orders issued by the French commander bidding farewell to the Americans when they set out for the battle front on the Aisne-Marne lines where they are today.

The text of the order follows:
"Headquarters Sixth Army corps:
"Headquarters, June 15, 1918:
"Sixth Army corps:
"General orders number 50:
"At the moment when the Forty-second United States infantry division is leaving the Lorraine front the commanding general of the Sixth army corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited and to the services which it has rendered in the Baccarat sector."

"The offensive ardor, the sense for the utilization and organization of terrain as for the liaison for the army, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspiration animating them prove that at the first call they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle."

"The commanding general of the Sixth army corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the Forty-second division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished commander of this division, General Menoher, the officers under his orders and his staff so brilliantly directed by Colonel MacArthur."

"It is with a sincere regret that the entire Sixth army corps sees the Forty-second division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken; for us, in faithful memory, are united the living and the dead of the Rainbow division, those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives, on the land of the east, now rest there, guarded over plausibly by friends."

"These sentiments of warm esteem will be more deeply affirmed during the impending struggles where the fate of free peoples is to be decided."

"May our units, side by side, contribute valiantly to the triumph of justice and right. General Dupont commanding the Sixth army corps."

(Signed)
General MacArthur, it was learned officially today, has now been ordered back to the United States to command a brigade of the new division to be organized at Camp Meade, Md. He already has been decorated for valor by the French army leaders and his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general was the direct result of his brilliant work both in organizing the Rainbow division composed of national guard units from nearly thirty states and in conducting the staff work of the division at the front."

Not Fault of Germans That the War Continues

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 2.—King Ludwig of Bavaria in a proclamation on the opening of the fifth year of the war, published in the Zeitung of Frankfurt, says:

"It is not our fault that we are entering the fifth year of fighting. Our opponents still regard the crushing of Germany as their aim. No German, however, thinks of a shameful peace. We must, therefore, continue the struggle and continue to shoulder all troubles and hardships in sure confidence that God will lead our just cause to victory."

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